, .			
A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	C FEB	1952	51-
	CŎ	UNT	RY
5X´		BJE	T
	•	TE 0	F
	PLA ACC	CE QUIR	ED

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

CLASSIFICATION SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

SECURITY INFORMATION INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT NO.

CD NO.

Poland

DATE DISTR.

30 July 1952

Coal Industry Union in Lower Silesia

NO. OF PAGES

DO NOT CIRCUL

NO. OF ENCLS.

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

25X1

25X1

OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793 AND 794, OF THE U.S. CODE, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVE-LATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

25X1

SOURCE

25X1

- The Lower Silesian Coal Industry Union was responsible for the administration of the coal mines and subsidiary enterprises in the district. Its office was et Walbrzych (Waldenburg), & ulica Zamkowa, and it employed 1,200 men, of whom 40 per cent were technical and 60 per cent administrative staff. The enterprises which belonged to the union, collectively employed 26,000 workers and 3,000 clerical employees. The enterprises processing coal were detached from the above union, and established as a separate union called the Coke-Chemical Union (Zjednoczenie Kokso-Chemiczne).
- 2. The union was headed by a general manager who was responsible for the administration of the entire organization. He was also directly responsible for the technical, administrative and personnel managers, the technical schools serving the coal industry, coal economy commissar, and the general secretariat.
- The administrative manager was responsible for administration; accommodation; trade and supply, consisting of supply, transport and stores; accountancy, consisting of finance, accounting for materials, costing, real estate; and the profit department.
- 4. The technical manager was responsible for planning, investments, mechanical processing of coal, safety precautions, machinery, and electrick energy.
- In 1950 the union controlled the following five mines: Bialy Kamien, Walbrzych; Victoria at Sobiecin, a suburb of Walbrzych; Boleslaw Chrobry at Walbrzych; Mieszko at Walbrzych; and Nowa Ruda, 25 kmg. from Walbrzych in the direction of Klock,
- 6. The Coke Works were located at Thorez, at Bialy Kamien; Victoria; Boleslaw Chrobry; and Mieszko.

CLASSIFICATION SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

STATE	x	NAVY	х	NSRB		DIS	BUTION	 T		T	\neg
ARMY	X	AIR	Х	FBI	ORR	Ε'n					

Approved For Release 2006/05/25: CIA-RDP82-00457R013100250001-2

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

-2-

	252
	Γ'
l	

- 7. Other enterprises were a slate quarry at Nowa Ruda, a slate processing works at Nowa Ruda, and Lofix Briquette Factory (Fabryka Brykietow Podpalkowych) at Bialy Kamien mine. The latter factory produced small briquettes made of lignite dust and naphthalene for use in furnaces. The lignite dust was brought from the Brown Coal Union at Zary. There were workshops at Szczawienku, a suburb of Walbrzych. The Victoria power station was also controlled by the union. It had a capacity of 30,000,000 kw., which supplied current to all the mines belonging to the union. The power station was guarded by a special patrol of soldiers.
- 8. The monthly output in 1950 of the five mines totalled approximately 300,000 tons of coal. The output of the Boleslaw Chrobry, Victoria and Bialy Kamien mines was about equal, while the Mieszko and Nowa Ruda mines produced less. The monthly output of the slate quarry at Nowa Ruda was 15,000 to 20,000 tons. Its production was destined for the manufacture of firebrick at the Nowa Ruda works, which produced 7,500 to 10,000 tons monthly.
- 9. Monthly consumption of coal by all the coke works was 100,000 to 110,000 tons. The monthly surplus of 200,000 tons was destined for export.
- 10. The price of coal as well as of coal by-products varied greatly in 1950 as a result of the instability of the currency. Prices were fixed according to the cost of wages, materials, and delay in production for various reasons. These were increasing continually. Prices were calculated on three different levels. In 1950 these were: the planned price for one ton of coal, approximately 3,000 zloty; the production cost price for one ton of coal, approximately 3,200 zloty; and finally the local market price for one ton of coal, approximately 3,500 zloty.

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY